

Hear the Schoolmaster

THE NORFOLK DAILY VIRGINIAN HAS CREDIT FOR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION ACCORDED TO ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, WHICH HAS A POPULATION OF 145,636. "PRINTERS' INK," APRIL 15, 1896.

VOL. LI—NO. 132.

ON THE PENSION BILL

Pensionable Status Given to Soldiers Notwithstanding Prior Confederate Service.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

The Settled Policy of the Government to Make No Appropriations Whatever for the Education of Indian Children in Any Sectarian School, Hampton Normal All Right

Washington, D. C., April 22.—In the Senate to-day the discussion of the question of sectarian schools for Indian children was continued for a couple of hours. It ended in the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell. The bill as it came from the House appropriated \$1,135,000—increased by the Senate to \$1,335,000—for the support of the day and industrial schools for children. But this appropriation was accompanied by a provision absolutely prohibiting future payment for education of Indian children in sectarian schools. Mr. Cockrell's amendment was to substitute for that provision a declaration that it is the "settled policy of the Government to make no appropriation whatever for the education of Indian children in any sectarian school, just as soon as it is possible for provision to be made for their education otherwise." It also provides that the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with present contract schools during the fiscal year 1897 to half the amount used for the fiscal year 1896.

This amendment was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 24. The remainder of the day was used up in discussion of various matters in connection with the Choc-taws, Cherokees, Creeks and "Squaw-men."

The amendments of the Committee on Appropriations striking out the two items for pupils at Hampton, Va., and at Lincoln, Philadelphia, were disagreed to, and those items remain in the bill.

Without furnishing the bill, the Senate at 5:20 adjourned.

Petitions from Baptist churches in relation to the arrest of Rev. Diaz, a native-born American citizen, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, were taken up by half a dozen Senators and referred, and a resolution requesting information on the same subject from the State Department was offered by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, and agreed to.

The first business was the vote upon the petition, including Albert T. Goodwyn, Populist, entitled to a seat as the representative from the Fifth District of Alabama in place of James E. Cobb, Democrat, upon which no quorum appeared yesterday. It was agreed to—yeas, 164; nays, 45. Mr. Goodwyn was escorted to the Chamber by a member of New York, where the oath was administered by Speaker Reed. At the conclusion of the ceremony a slight ripple of applause swept over the Republican seats.

Mr. Seranton (Rep., of Pennsylvania), unsuccessfully attempted to get unanimous consent to consider a bill providing for the election of a delegate in Congress from Alaska. Mr. Crisp objected.

House bill was passed transferring Greer county to the Territory of Oklahoma, in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring it not a part of the State of Texas. An amendment was adopted continuing the present officers of the county. A bill providing for the free entry of lands in Greer county, giving preference to bona fide occupants and allowing them to take up 160 acres additional on payment of \$1 per acre, was also passed.

The House then, in committee of the whole, took up the bill reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, making general provisions relating to pensions. Mr. Pickler (Rep., of South Dakota), chairman of the committee, reported the bill, explained its provisions and the necessity under the rules of the present administration for its passage. Its principal provisions are: Giving a pensionable status to soldiers holding an honorable discharge from the Union army, notwithstanding prior service in the Confederate service; directing that pension be discontinued or reduced except for fraud, clerical error, mistake of fact or recovery from disability; allowing claimants charged with fraud to confront their accusers; abolishing the distinction between the oath of an officer and that of an enlisted man; forbidding that a claim shall be rejected because of claimant's inability to furnish more than one credible witness to any material fact; permitting a claimant or his attorney to see any paper on file regarding his case.

Fixing for pensionable purposes the date of the termination of the war, in accordance with the proclamation of President, and ruling of the Supreme Court giving a pensionable status under the law of 1890 to a claimant who honorably discharged after 90 days' service, notwithstanding a prior desertion or dishonorable discharge, and making death in service, unless for or in violation of law, equivalent to an honorable discharge; fixing \$300 as the maximum annual income a widow may have, and still have a pensionable status under the act of 1890.

OF THE BRYAN MURDER

A Witness in the Case Says the Girl Was Beheaded While Yet Alive.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST JACKSON

The Murdered Girl's Clothing Produced in Court, At the Sight of Which the Gray Haired Parents Wept—The Prisoner Calmly Sits and Chats with His Brother-in-Law

Cincinnati, O., April 22.—The second day of Scott Jackson's trial for the murder of Pearl Bryant began by a statement from the Commonwealth's Attorney that Coroner Tingley would be placed on the stand once more. There was a delay of several minutes while a messenger was sent for the bloody dress, underclothing and other articles found with the hatched body at Fort Thomas. During this lull in the proceedings the prisoner sat talking with his brother-in-law, Edwin Post, of DePaw University, who appeared in the court room for the first time. At 9:55 the side door was opened and the members of the Bryant family—first the sons, and then the gray-haired father and mother—were brought into the room.

They had hardly been seated when Deputy Sheriff Hindman brought into court and placed in front of the witness stand a lay figure, dressed in the wrapper that Pearl Bryant wore at the time of her death. The garments were a gruesome sight, covered as it was, in part, with stains of mud and blood. The officer placed the figure erect under the microscope. Mr. Post, who had retired, returned, and, for the defense, objected to the exhibition as highly reprehensible, and was sustained by the court. The figure was then removed and the witness thrown on the table.

Coroner Tingley concluded his testimony in about ten minutes. He identified all the clothing of the murdered girl which had in the meantime been placed on the table. It consisted of a wrapper, a dress, a pair of shoes, navy blue undershirt, suit of union underwear, black stockings, shoes and rubbers, gloves and hair pins. Four valises were put on exhibition. The parents of the murdered girl went at the sight of the clothing into hysterics. Mr. Post, sister of Pearl Bryant, of Green-castle, sister of Pearl Bryant, was the second witness. She identified the clothing on the table as having belonged to Pearl.

When being questioned if she knew Scott Jackson, she replied: "I knew Scott Jackson only from seeing him twice on the street." She recognized in the prisoner Scott Jackson, after which she was excused and Jos. Pearcey, of Green-castle, was called to the witness stand. He testified that the valise was the one he sold Pearl Bryant, January 23rd. The most sensational testimony was that of Robert Caruthers, who stated in his opinion the girl was beheaded while yet alive.

Dr. Caruthers testified that the body was that of a healthy woman. He also testified to finding the unborn child. It was of about five months gestation. The witness believed that the person who cut off the head had some kind of art. It could be done with a dissecting knife about two inches.

Dr. Gillespie, of Green Castle, Jackson's former employer, testified that Jackson had confessed to him that he (Jackson) had had criminal relations with Pearl Bryant and was responsible for her condition of pregnancy.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

McKinley the Favorite White Head Has a Respectable Following.

Nashville, Tenn., April 22.—The State Republican Convention met here to-day in the hall of the House of Representatives. It was one of the largest conventions in the history of the party in this State, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. The McKinley men were largely in the majority, but Reed and the other candidates had a respectable following. The chief fight of the convention was over the selection of one of the delegates at large—E. J. Sanford—who was opposed because of his anti-McKinley sentiments. A compromise was finally effected which required that the candidate should have a declaration after he had pledged himself to carry out the instructions of the convention and vote for McKinley. The other delegates were H. Clay Evans, Ernest Caldwell and James Jeffreys.

THE OHIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

Findlay, O., April 22.—The Prohibition State Convention assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, and after making the temporary organization permanent, occupied the time by discussing the financial plank as reported from the Committees on resolutions. The silver men were successful and the convention declared in Convention for free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1. The flat form declared in favor of an income tax, woman suffrage, Government control of railroads and telegraph, and maintenance of import duties should be levied only as a means of securing equitable commercial relations with other nations.

DEMOCRATIC BY 35,000.

New Orleans, April 22.—At midnight the chairman of the Democratic State Committee authorized the following: "The estimate of the Democratic majority outside of New Orleans is 30,000; a little over 6,000. The Legislature is reliably Democratic in both houses."

There has been no trouble reported at La Place, in St. James parish, where the negroes had taken possession of the boxes. Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, arrived there at 4 p. m., and everything is quiet.

AGREE UPON A TICKET

Democrats of the State of Alabama Nominate Joseph F. Johnston for Governor.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS ALSO NAMED.

General Pettus Read the Platform Which Declares for Free Silver and It Was Adopted—Governor Oates' Administration Applauded—Presidential Electors Chosen.

Montgomery, Ala., April 22.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The Committee on Platform was ready as soon as the convention was called to order. General Pettus took the stand and read the following:

We, the Democrats of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, declare our continued faith in the old time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and among these principles are:

First—The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1 as the standard money of the country, without any discrimination against either metal, and without the consent of foreign nations, as the United States should silver and gold before the Republican party obtained control of the Government and changed the coinage laws of the country for the benefit of a class and to the injury of a great mass of the people.

Second—The unconstitutional penalty of ten per cent. on each issue of State bank notes by any State or national bank ought to be repealed.

Minority resolutions commending the Cleveland administration, and referring the silver question to the National Convention were voted down 331 to 173. The platform as reported was adopted 343 to 161.

General Pettus then offered the following additional resolutions:

One endorsing the State administration of Gov. Oates, one requesting Senators and Representatives to use their efforts to secure the cessation of all public lands in the State for school purposes, one commending President Cleveland and his administration for their prompt enunciation of the Monroe doctrine and readiness to defend the same in the controversy over the Venezuelan dispute with England.

We further commend Mr. Cleveland for his generous appointment of our Southern men in his Cabinet and to various positions within his appointing power.

We find much to approve in the present administration, but its financial policy we do not approve. Adopted.

Nominations for Governor were then made, the names of Joseph F. Johnston and Richard H. Clarke being presented. Johnston receiving 356 and Clarke 148.

Other nominations: G. W. Ellis, Treasurer; J. K. Jackson, Secretary of State; W. S. White, Auditor; J. O. Turner, Superintendent of Education; W. C. Flitts, Attorney-General.

For Electors at Large—S. W. John and J. W. A. Sanford. For Delegates at Large for State to National Convention—A. H. Keller, A. D. Land, J. H. Bankhead and J. B. Knox.

MATTERS IN PARIS.

Conservative and Moderate Newspapers Comment on the Situation.

Paris, April 22.—The Conservative and Moderate newspapers in their comments on the Ministerial situation heartily applauded the attitude of the Senate toward the Cabinet.

The Matin and the Figaro declare that some of Premier Bourgeois' colleagues are relying upon the Chamber of Deputies to make a demonstration against the Senate, and thus enable them to withhold their resignations. The Radical and Socialist organs reproach M. Bourgeois for bowing to the Senate and describe his intended resignation as an act of dithering.

According to Matin, M. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, thinks it irregular that the Cabinet should announce their intentions in the Chamber before placing their resignations in the hands of President Faure.

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Berlin, April 22.—The trial of Baron von Hammerstein, formerly editor-in-chief of the Krue Zeitung, and the leader of the Conservative party in the Reichstag, upon charges of forgery, fraud, and embezzlement, began this morning, and ended this afternoon in his conviction. The Court sentenced Hammerstein to three years' penal servitude, to suffer the loss of his civil rights for five years, and to pay a fine of 1,200 marks.

The Greater New York Bill Passed.

Albany, N. Y., April 22.—The Assembly this afternoon passed the Greater New York bill over the vetoes of Mayors Strong of New York and Wurstler of Brooklyn, by a vote of 78 to 69. The Senate has already passed the measure over the vetoes, and it now goes to Governor Morton. The opinion is general that the Governor will sign the bill.

PRÉSIDENT FAURE READY.

Resignations of the Members of the Cabinet Will Be Accepted.

Paris, April 22.—It is reported that President Faure has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, which will become an accomplished fact when the Chamber of Deputies meets on Thursday. This rumor, however, cannot be confirmed. It is the general opinion that the President will endeavor to obtain the formation of a Cabinet which will conciliate and concentrate the elements opposing the present Ministry. It is suggested that the President will ask either Mm. Poytral or Meline to form a Ministry, or he may even request Mm. Bourgeois to resign his Cabinet and form a new one if the Chamber of Deputies should vote confidence in the present Ministry.

The opinion is almost general in the lobbies of the Chamber that the Radicals in the Chamber of Deputies will at the sitting of that body to-morrow endeavor to prevent a vote of confidence in the Ministry, even after the Government's statement has been made announcing the resignation of the Ministry; but it is believed Premier Bourgeois will resist and propose an immediate revision of the constitution.

LAMB AGAINST THE COMBINE.

Two Conventions Held and Separate Delegations to M. Louis Selected.

Richmond, Va., April 22.—The Republicans of this district held two conventions to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention. The Allan-Waddill-McKinley faction had provided a hall, but the Mitchell-Bahen-Lamb supporters got possession of the hall. The latter seemed that pandemonium broke loose. The police had to be called in. Finally the Allan-Waddill-McKinley crowd adjourned to another hall in the same building.

The Mitchell-Bahen meeting elected John de la Motte, Ben. Scott, and W. G. Singleton, alternates, and James Bahen, residential elector.

Mr. J. W. Southward presided at the Allan-Waddill convention. Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., of this city, and C. W. Harris, colored, of Manchester, were elected delegates to the St. Louis Convention, with Edgar Allan, of this city, and Richard Robinson, of Hanover, alternates. Morgan Treat was chosen Presidential elector. The first named faction endorsed Col. Lamb as State elector, and the Allan-Waddill convention endorsed McKinley.

The Seventh District Republicans met at Harrisonburg to-day, and although they did not instruct their delegates to St. Louis, they adopted resolutions eulogizing McKinley and declaring him the choice of the party in the district for President.

NO OCCASION FOR ALARM.

It Was Only a Refractory Horse and Cleveland Was Uninjured.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon a disturbing rumor was circulated to the effect that while President Cleveland was driving to his Woodley residence after leaving the Executive Mansion his carriage came into collision with a cable car, and that the President had been thrown out and had received serious injuries.

Inquiries were made from all directions, but in a little time information was obtained from officers closely associated with the President that the only foundation for the widely spread story was that as the President's carriage was being driven along U street, near the outskirts of the city, one of the horses stumbled and fell, causing the other horse also to lose his footing. The animal kicked vigorously, broke one of the lamps of the carriage and also broke the dashboard and ruptured the harness. The President did not immediately alight, as the coachman was quickly on the ground and disentangled the animal from the vehicle.

At this juncture, Gardner G. Hubbard, who was driving along the road, seeing the plight the President was in, stopped and courteously tendered his carriage to the President, who accepted a seat in it and was conveyed home in time for dinner. The coachman repaired the broken harness and soon followed the President to Woodley.

Court of Appeals.

Richmond, Va., April 22.—Supreme Court of Appeals: Morris vs. Dean continued.

Jones vs. Murphy, argued by B. T. Crump for appellant, and Hill Carter for appellee.

The next cases to be called are Alken vs. Connelly, and Spindle vs. Fletcher.

The Mason and Davis Company Assign.

Chicago, April 22.—The Mason & Davis Co., one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of stoves and ranges in the city, made an assignment to the County Court this afternoon. According to the deed of assignment the liabilities amount to \$107,135. The assets will not reach \$75,000.

A Sash and Blind Factory Closes.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 22.—The Ames sash and blind factory at East Syracuse has failed, throwing 100 hands out of work. The liabilities are about \$60,000. Formerly this firm exported heavily to South Africa.

A Piano Company Fails.

Cincinnati, April 22.—The Smith & Nixon Piano Co., on Fourth street, made an assignment this afternoon. Assets, \$500,000; liabilities, \$1,000,000.

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PETERSBURG NOTES.

Asking for the Release of Missionary Diaz—Invitation Declined.

Petersburg, Va., April 22 (Special).—Mr. Bartlett Roper received this morning a letter from Senator Martin in reply to the telegram addressed to the Virginia Senators at Washington sent from here last Monday asking that vigorous measures be taken by our Government to secure the release of Missionary Diaz, now held by the Spanish authorities. The letter is as follows:

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., April 21, 1896.

Mr. Bartlett Roper, Petersburg, Va. My Dear Sir: Yesterday morning I received the telegram signed by yourself as chairman, Mr. H. T. Phillips as secretary, Mr. J. S. Barker, pastor of West End Baptist Church, Mr. H. W. Battle, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Mr. I. M. Pilcher, for the Second Baptist Church, asking me to lay before the Secretary of State the protest expressed by the Baptists of Petersburg in mass meeting against the treatment of the missionary in Cuba. I went immediately to the State Department and laid the telegram before Mr. Olney and earnestly urged the importance of prompt and decisive action by his department. Mr. Olney assured me the matter was already under investigation, and that he would continue to give it careful attention and in the end justice would be done in the premises. Yours very truly,

THOMAS S. MARTIN.

Rev. Dr. H. W. Battle, pastor of the First Baptist Church, has on account of previous engagements decided to accept an invitation to deliver an address at the reunion of Confederate Veterans at Brunswick county, to be held at Lawrenceville to-morrow. General C. D. Battle will deliver an address before the Confederate veterans at Clinton, N. C., next month. He will also deliver the memorial address before the 9th of June next.

Mr. James O. Perkins, Commissioner of the Revenue, of Dinwiddie county, was stricken with paralysis a day or two ago.

Captain S. R. Hobbs, of Prince George county, was in the city to-day.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Meet and Confer Upon the Situation on the Island of Cuba.

Washington, April 22.—Several members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had an informal conference on the subject of the situation in Cuba, with a gentleman who has just arrived from Havana. The information placed before the members was of a nature gratifying to those who hope to see Cuba free. Several months of observation of the present military revolution had convinced the committee's informant that the insurgents are in a fair way of winning; that they practically have undisputed possession of a large portion of the island, and are winning nearly all the genuine battles fought. The Spaniards are reported as being on the defensive practically in the little towns and 30,000 remaining along the trocha awaiting attack. The few troops that are available for aggressive operations seem to be unable to cope with the constantly growing insurgent forces.

Only about one month more remains before the rainy season begins, and is expected of the Spaniards after that time. The gentleman said that all talk of Cubans accepting such reforms as Spain was willing to grant was idle. That the Cubans were convinced that they had the best of the situation and were sure to gain their independence in the interest of humanity they hoped the United States would recognize them as belligerents, as that would stop the killing of unarmed people and the execution of prisoners of war. It would also enable the Cubans to purchase and fit out expeditions to reconquer the island, to bring about an earlier ending of the war.

The United Confederate Veterans.

Charleston, S. C., April 22.—It is estimated that there are between three and four thousand visiting veterans here to-night attending the annual reunion of the South Carolina division U. C. V. now in progress. The visitors were given a lunch at the Artillery Hall this morning, and this afternoon they were taken to the harbor in a fleet of excursion steamers. To-night the annual convention was formally opened. Welcoming addresses were delivered by Mayor Smith and Mr. Welch, which were replied to by General Walter, commanding the South Carolina division.

An Ohio Bank Robbed.

Madison, O., April 22.—The safe of the Madison Bank was blown open with dynamite this morning about 1 o'clock. The tools used were taken from the railroad station house. Several families in the vicinity were awakened by the explosion, and six men were seen at the bank. The amount taken is not yet known. They were evidently frightened away, as they left the tools and a coat. The men were seen to board a Nickel Plate train.

The Suffering Armenians.

Constantinople, April 22.—A letter has been received here from the American missionaries in Bitlis stating that the American Relief agents were permitted to select the times and places for the distribution of relief to the distressed Armenians, and that the Governor graciously consented to be present at the first day's distribution.

Cheers for McKinley.

Alliance, O., April 22.—The Republican Convention of the Eighteenth District, which was formerly represented by McKinley, met here to-day and was in session but one hour. Every mention of McKinley's name was cheered. Hon. R. W. Taylor, of Columbiana county, was renominated for Congress without opposition.

Printer's Ink Knows

THE NORFOLK DAILY VIRGINIAN HAS CREDIT FOR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION ACCORDED TO ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, WHICH HAS A POPULATION OF 145,636. "PRINTERS' INK," APRIL 15, 1896.

PRICE 2 CENTS

ABOUT THE CUBAN WAR

Two American Correspondents Arrested in Matanzas on Trumped Up Charges.

THE REBELS BURN THE CARMEN ESTATE

Heavy Cannonading Heard Outside of Havana and Numerous Bands of Insurgents Are Coming From the Eastern Part of the Island Toward Pinar Del Rio—Estates in Ashes.

Havana, April 22.—Two American correspondents have been arrested in the Matanzas—Thomas R. Dawley, who had represented Harper's Weekly in Cuba for the past two months, and Maurice McCarthy-O'Leary, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin. Both men had been headquarters in this city, and recently went to Matanzas province in search of war news. Dawley is an American citizen, and O'Leary a British subject. They are charged with maintaining relations with Alfonso Lopez, who was also arrested on suspicion of being a rebel spy.

The rebels have burned the splendid Carmen estate near Union, in the Matanzas province. The estate was owned by Marino Crespo. The last crop made up on the plantation yielded over 100,000 bags of sugar. The rebels have also burned the estate of Santa Ana, and Armonio de la Cruz. The troops encamped upon the last named estate succeeded in saving the machinery and repulsing the rebels. The insurgents later made an attack upon the estates of San Joaquin, owned by the Pedrosos heirs and Semilliers. All of the estates mentioned are situated in the Matanzas province.

Key West, April 22.—Passengers by the steamer Mascotte to-night report that heavy cannonading was heard outside of Havana to-day, and also that numerous bands of insurgents are coming from the eastern part of the island toward Pinar Del Rio.

Rev. Albert Diaz, the American Baptist missionary, and his brother, Alfred, who were arrested last week, have been set at liberty, but have been ordered to leave the country before the expiration of six days from the time of their release.

Messrs. O'Leary and Daryl, representatives respectively of the Philadelphia Bulletin and Harper's Weekly, of New York, who were arrested at Matanzas on charges of maintaining relations with Alfonso Lopez, who is suspected of being a rebel spy, have been released on bail, which was furnished by the American Vice-Consul.

THE ST. JAMES GAZETTE SAYS

Many Things in Connection With the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute.

London, April 22.—The St. James Gazette, commenting on the dispatch in the Times from Caracas, in which the correspondent in the United States, reporting that the Venezuelan dispute is still a question of great gravity and a cause for alarm, says:

"The revival of the Venezuelan question reminds us that even the wars in Africa are of small importance in the danger which existed in the west since December. The Americans demand that the United States shall decide our quarrels and settle our frontier in inadmissible, and no amount of talking around the matter will make it anything else. The United States must allow the December referred everything to special commission, and then, when too late, attempt to negotiate. We are now told to be prepared for a report that is hostile to the claim of Great Britain. What will happen then? Either the Washington Government must allow the rebels to remain a divided lot, or carry out its threat to enforce a decision by resort to war.

There is reason to believe that an attempt will now be made to work upon English feeling in favor of the surrender of our Government. This is a real danger. The British frontier questions are matters for negotiation only with the parties concerned. The Pall Mall Gazette says: 'The American correspondent of the Times seems to be in a state of undue alarm, possibly because Lord Salisbury did not accept his plan of settlement.'